

THE PRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 2ND, 1889.

The Winnipeg Sun has a remarkable telegraphic report from Montreal of a Protestant meeting in that city discussing the Jesuit question. The report says clergymen present demanded the disallowance by the federal government of the act incorporating the Jesuits, and other matters in the same strain. It is surprising that men will lose their heads in a moment of excitement. There is no one who will more willingly admit than ourselves the Jesuit order is an objectionable one, and can work no service to even Catholics themselves; but every one with a grain of common sense knows that after a provincial act is two years in force the federal government has no more power to disallow it than it has to disallow the banking laws of the United States. What, for instance, would the Protestants of Manitoba think of any step taken by the federal government to disallow the orange act of incorporation, passed in this province two years ago? The people would certainly consider it a very foolish as well as an independent one, and the same is true of the movement in Quebec referred to. We fully believe the Toronto Mail, in its defence of the Jesuit suit, has taken the proper course. One of the pews will be the act of Quebec under which the Jesuits were incorporated is illegal; and, if this point is established the whole fabric falls to the ground. No incorporation founded on an unconstitutional act should be allowed, and much less one that is a menace to the rights of a minority. The next step of the Mail's defence is that in consulting a foreign potentate—the pope—was in legislation in Quebec, Mercier set up in Canada a counter authority to the Queen, and that therefore, the legislation of this province in this matter should be punished in the courts. This is the proper course to take, and in taking it, the Mail must not be entitled to the sympathy of all right thinking people. Sentiment is always entitled to proper consideration, but it should never take the place of law and order. Let the laws of the land be changed if they are bad, but, in any case, but or good, let them be observed while in the statutes. This is the only course to enforce safety to all classes of the community.

A sheet published in this city, nominally, but printed for the most part in Toronto, has gone into the spirit of prophecy on the next Federal election over the vote on the Jesuit Bill. But that is nothing strange for this hybrid publication. It was established here to support the Norgay government; but when its publisher found the latter week, in joined hands with G. F. Brown, Greenway & Co., on the promise of a larger slice of printing boughs than he was getting from Norgay & Co., though liberally treated by the latter to detect his former friends. With such a record, no surprise need be excited over its later smart. At best a newspaper in the hands of some man is like a pearl in the scut of a Barking. What we want the said print to do is to show the Orangemen, or protestantism, in any form, for that matter, what they are capable of doing to us. On the 1st of January, 1888, came from it the first of the most fertile and most sun still a virgin state. In the vicinity of this city is simply saturating how small an area comparatively speaking is under cultivation. It is a wonder to day where the 16,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in this province in '87 came from. It established the fact that farming in this country must prove highly remunerative. What we want is people ready and willing to go on and cultivate these lands. There is any doubt that they are now doing, and advise them to procure a ticket at once for Brandon where they will find our people and all nature waiting for them with a hearty welcome.

The Sun attempts a justification of all the changes in officials made by the Greenway government, or, at least, so many of them as its ingenuity can find language to defend. It disposes of the Homan dismissal on the ground that that gentleman voluntarily tendered his resignation. Well, it is a common practice for officials to do the same thing the world over, when they see the shadow of the hangman in the distance. No explanation, however, is offered for the dismissal of the bursar at the assay, to make room for Mr. Cumming of this city. Is it not a fact that Mr. Gaughan, M. P. P. for the Selkirk division, was compelled to do something "for the good of his country," on condition that he be taken into the cabinet? We would like to know the real "inwardness" of this move on the Grit chess board. Is it, too, not a strange thing, even though a new registry act is coming into force, that a clerkship in the office here was not offered to Mr. Martin Macdonald, the victim of the act, in preference to a stranger? It is, as is, as absurd, a fact that none but barristers can take the chief responsibility in Torrens offices, though others hold them in offices outside of Manitoba, and discharge the duties satisfactorily, surely Mr. Macdonald is as well fitted for a clerkship as Mr. A. Burns, the late census enumerator for the local government. We do not know that Mr. Macdonald would accept the offer, but it would at least have been an act of courtesy to have offered it to him; and it will take all the ingenuity of the Grit print to satisfy the public to the contrary.

The Winnipeg Sun says the Hudson's Bay railway is not an immediate necessity. If those are its views why had it not the decency to say so when certain parties were denouncing Mr. Norgay for saying the same thing at Emerson, some time before? And again, why did it not denounce Mr. Greenway for giving that certificate to introduce him to capitalists, to raise money for its construction? Or, if, again, it is not a necessity, why should Greenway & Co. have voted \$36,000 for the completion of the 40 miles under construction, but a few short months ago? All told, Greenway & Co. have cut and are cutting a sorry picture on this question; but, perhaps, none crookeder than they are in the rest of their record.

THIS DISTRICT.

It is gratifying and encouraging to know that Brandon and Brandon distract gain an easy supremacy over all rivals. It seems a matter of indifference by whom the test is applied, the verdict is always the same, "I can find nothing better than Brandon." We have recently met a number of widely different classes and have been much impressed with the preference shown in this place, that own people who go and remain away a shorter or longer time, all express satisfaction in getting home again, and freely confess that there is no better place in which to live and work with the prospect of more than a livelihood. Travellers are at once struck with the beauty of the city, the fertility of the soil in every direction around it, and the extraordinary possibilities that are apparent in our natural resources. They do not hesitate to say that they rarely if ever see a town with such a surrounding country, peopled with so excellent a class as Brandon enjoys. If it were not undoubtedly true, this statement would not be uniformly made by all visitors. But the most valued compliments are paid by those who have lately joined our numbers, and have come to stay. When we find them greatly delighted with their new surroundings and prospects, it is thought no more flattering could be paid to us. We are glad to know that the numerous settlers who have within a few months past settled in this district are perfectly satisfied. It is decided pleasure to hear them contrast their former experiences in farming with those in Manitoba. They wonder not a little at the stupidity of many in Ontario, hanging out lands valued as a high price, that can only be worked at a large outlay of labor, patience and capital with meager factory returns. While here the land is cheap, easily worked and affords tremendous yields. It is no exaggeration to say that we can challenge the world to equal us in natural produce and actual results. All we want here is people and money to make this one of the grandest countries on the face of the earth. Drunken men are rare. Russian and Swedes are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be it a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meats, pickled, sauted cucumbers and many other spicy and appetizing viands are served upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refinement. The most modest Russian has a good appetite for vodka. That, however, when the visitors eat, he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says, "And now to dinner." At the dinner-table the meal is served in courses, with wines grown in the Crimea and in Bessarabia, where excellent claret and Burgundies are made and sold for from a shilling to half a crown the bottle.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS

From Other parts of the World.

The English Dwelling. The characteristic English dwelling is described as a two story brick house, walled in, and with the best part of the house at the back; there are no drawing and dining rooms, while the kitchen and pantries are in front. In suburban and country houses the rooms are large and are arranged around a hall; but the windows and doors are small. The outside of the house is almost uniformly without architectural decorations, and the dullness of the climate is seen in the somberness of the furniture and the adornments of the house.

The interior is dull and uncheery. There is little "sweetness and light" in the colors, forms and expressions, except in the dwellings of more recent building and furnishing. Up to within a few years the inside finish was all of dark wood and the furniture was mahogany, very heavy and ungainly construction.

But if you can dissociate the idea of comfort from that of art, the English home has a very marked spirit of comfort. If it were not undoubtedly true, this statement would not be uniformly made by all visitors. But the most valued compliments are paid by those who have lately joined our numbers, and have come to stay.

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A Noble Dinner in Russia.

The Russian vats on an average once every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the cooking of which is aided by frequent draughts of vodka and tea. Vodka is the Russian whisky, made from potatoe and rye. It is fiery and colorless, and is generally flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drunk from small cups that hold perhaps half a gill. Vodka and tea are the inseparable accompaniments of friendly as well as of business intercourse in the country of the czar. Drunken men are rare. Russian and Swedes are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be it a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meats, pickled, sauted cucumbers and many other spicy and appetizing viands are served upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refinement. The most modest Russian has a good appetite for vodka. That, however, when the visitors eat, he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says, "And now to dinner."

THE TRIAL.

rejoices in the possession of a capital farm which he has bought with his savings and shortly before moved from the shanty (shown in the sketch) in which the court was held, in which he had lived since he had located himself in the woods with his son five and twenty years ago, to a substantial brick house, the pride of which is a fine garden. He has been adjourned to the courthouse, which was already filled with a crowd of plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, and spectators. The apartment in which the court was held had been the principal room in the old house, and had a window looking out on a long wooden bar to the rear, at a respectful distance from the judge and the bar. After several small cases had been satisfactorily disposed of, one in which my learned friend had been retained came up, and the amount at stake was considerably more than the available sum of the party which possessed the means of summing up to five of take the responsibility of the decision off his shoulders.

Ladlie had nothing on the farm but Mollie, his big mare. He can't drive Mollie. When he catches her by the tail he just stands and ticks at him till he lets go. They are always quarrelling. She's afraid to walk when he goes around, because he creeps up and hits her on the back. One day she caught him asleep on the front porch. I happened to be sitting out there smoking where I could see the whole shanty. She walked up after her father, I guess, quickly as I could have done it, and I got even by taking a handful of bran and a piece of skin out of his side with her teeth. Ladlie was the most astonished dog I ever saw. He didn't bark and he didn't whine. He just got up as quick as he could and snaked himself up. He's meditating some revenge, I guess. For downright hard sones goes me every time—New York Times.

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The Cypress Tree. A cypress tree in Somma, Lombardy, is said to have been standing since the time of Julius Caesar. Napoleon, in making a road over the Simplon, diverted from a straight line that he might not be obliged to cut it down. Cypress wood is very enduring, and for this reason, no doubt, it was used for munition cases and statues. Pliny tells us a statue of Jupiter carved out of cypress wood remained standing for 600 years. In Turkish cemeteries it is a rule to plant a tree of this variety at every interment. Cyprianus, a beautiful youth, was transformed into a cypress by Apollo that he might grieve all the time. The cypress is an emblem of mourning.—Vick's Magazine.

CANADA'S EARLY COURTS

NOW JUSTICE FLOURISHED IN OTHER DAYS.

The Jury Deliberating in an Orchard—An Administration in Which Apples Played a Prominent Part.

We give several interesting sketches reproduced from a copy of the Illustrated London News, of the year 1853. The sketches are accompanied by the following letter-piece, which cannot fail to be of interest to all people, old or young.

The District or County Courts were established some few years ago, for the trial of civil causes in which the amounts at issue do not exceed the sum of £25. They are presided over by a barrister, who is also chairman of the Quarter Sessions. The trials are conducted in the same manner as in the different townships, in which the courts are held, about once in every two months. These courts have been very successful in preventing the ill effects of litigation. The juries are selected from the ratepayers of each township, and the trials are decided in a manner partly judicial; the judge hears the evidence on both sides of the question, and gives his judgment accordingly; and as this decision is guided more by justice than by the strict letter of the law, and the cost is very trifling the parties generally return to their homes perfectly satisfied.

Each trial must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

What have you got that what chance most interests you?—*John le Poer, Esq.*

The trip to the water; the sun at the bar; the language man's pipe; the conductor's cigar;

The theatre tickets—reserved seats for two thousand people, old or young.

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